Brevile.

Mr. TAYLOR pretested against the charge concerning the New York delegation, and enlarged upon the morality and henevolence of the city. He thought the best act for the cause of temperance would be to remove the duties agon imported liquors, that we may have pure liquors. Mr. BFEMAN again replied in explation, and the House

Message from the Governor.

\*\*Exactive Chamber About, Jane 22, 1833.

\*\*Book William H. Ledine, Speaker of the Assembly:

I have received the following resolutions, offered by Ian. Mr. Burnett, and adopted by the Assembly on the

Hen. Mr. Hurnett, and adopted by the Assembly on the stinct:

St Inst:

Whereas, At the town of Berne, in Albany County, on the 18th day of Man, 1830, exappeers by the public journals, a gress outcase was committed upon the person of Henry Lawrence, while in the discussed by the public person in discusse; therefore, lawrence in That His Excellency the Governor to respectfully respected for the discovery and arrest of the offenders or whether any reward has been possed for the discovery and arrest of the offenders or whether supposed for the discovery and arrest of the offenders or whether supposed for the discovery and arrest of the offenders or whether supposed for the discovery and arrest of the offenders or whether supposed for communicate to the illness whether in his judgment and what legislation is non-wavy to nevent the recurrence of an ourses, or the better enforcement of the law.

In answer to the inquiries contained in the above resolutions, I respectfully state that immediately after the o customes allowed to, I had an interview with the person on whom the assembly was committed and with his counsel, and ye with the District Attorney and the Sheriff of the Goule, ye of Albany. A compilant was made herear one of the

I have not offered any reward for the apprehension of the parties charged with the offense. The outrage was committed in open day, by several persons, one of who n is well known, and is till in the County of Albany. Under these circumstances. I doem at the duty of the officers of this county to arrest him and his confiderates. In many instances, the offer of rewards for the apprehension of criminals, tends to creste an impression in the minds of those required to serve process and execute the laws, that they are in some degree relieved from this duty, as it assumes that the ordinary means of enforcing the law are insufficient. The statutes of the State confer upon the Sheriffs of the several counties the most ample powers to discharse the responsibilities imposed upon them for the maintenance of public error.

It is necessary and proper to hold them accountable for an efficient discharge of their duties. They should not be permitted to say they cannot arrest these who are known to be within their jurisdeman. White the law imposes trom Sheriffs the responsibility of soforcing obselvance to any indicial process, it at the same time clothes them with ample powers for that purpose. Arricle 7, otherser 7, of the third part of the Revised Statutes contains the following provisions.

## THE MICHIGAN TRIUMPH.

Correspondence of The N Y Transaction of the Marie Law is carried, and that, too, by 20,000 majority. Euclosed is The Temperance Advocate Extea, giving the returns as far as heard from. You will perceive by referring to it that Temperature are a majority of 299 in favor of the law, and Detroit gave a majority of 200 in favor of the la you will also see that the IVth, VIIth and VIIIth Wards, the only Wards in the city that can invariably be relied the only Wards in the city that can invariably be relied upon to give a Democratic majority, were the only oass that gave a majority against the law! The election went off very quietly except in the 1Vth and VIIth Wards, where the "united Democracy" were fighting all the time. During the day a band of music paraded the streets, bearing a banner having this inscription—"Democrats!! Protect ser rights, which yer fathers faught for! Hurrah, for Wine and Beer!!" It was followed by two beer-wagons, which supplied the "Democrats" with beer graits. In every Ward in the city as much was given away as could be draak. In the Vifth Ward alone, over 400 Germans gut drunk on it. It was furalone, over 400 Germans got drunk on it. It was fur nished chiefly by leading brewers in this city. More

## Maine Law Triumphant!

Maine Law Triumphant?

From The Maine Law Advocate Extra, Ilst inst.

The following returns have toen received, snowing most conclusively that the State has gone for the Maine Law by at least 20,000 majority:

All the cities and sarge villages have given glorious majorities for the law.

VOTE IN DETROIT.

Mai. Mai.

| VOTE IN DETROIT. | My|. | My|. | My|. | My|. | My|. | Wards. | For Against | Vards. | Vi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... Total majority for the law 239.

	NY SECOND PROPERTY OF THE PARTY	Contract and the second	
RETUR	NS FROM THE	INTERIOR.	26.000000000000000000000000000000000000
The reports from o	inferent points	Rive meany	the lonon-
g results:		Contractor of	144001400
	Fot.		Maj. For.
Ann Arbor			313
Kalamareo			309
Jackson			4 1
Grass Lake	126		141
Pontisc	391		
Ypsijanti		83	363
Niles		178	146
New Buffalo		20	47
Battle Creek			331
Morroe			43
Adrian		293	
Chelsea			123
Marshall	100	396	
			79
Mt. Clemens			118
Raisin			
Tecumseh			120
Saline		80,	
Monguagen	100	16	24
Springwells	******	3 maj.	
Nankin			179
Memphis	*****		*** 29
Kichmond	******		127
A band at			

The Detroit Daily Advertiser of the 22d gives the following additional returns of the people's vote of Men lay

Washteraw Co.—From the returns from this county we think the majority for the slaine Law will reach 1,500 Ann Arbor City and Township gavej503 majority, Chelsea 193, Ypsilanti 365, Saline 131, Dexter about 100 (reported). It is believed that every town in the county, with the exception of Freedom and Bridgeport, and perhaps Sharon, will give a majority for the law.

Well Done Oakland —Oakland County, with the town of Novi to hear from, gives 1,947 majority for the Maine Law. Novi will make it something over 2,000.

Laprence Co.—From returns thus far the majority for the Maine Law in this county will be about 500.

Ganesac Co.—Tom returns thus far the majority for the Maine Law in this county will be about 500.

Ganesac Co.—The village of Flint gave 230 majority, and the county will doubtless give from 700 to 1,000.

Reported and probable returns from Counties.—We think the majority in the State must reach over 25,000.

Macomb Co. 256 Jackson, probably 1500 Cathons, probably 1600 Vanhenaw, probably 1 ast on the Liquor Law question:

tows in the county that did not give a majority for line. Makine Low. The towns below rotat as follows:

Biles 76 yets sin all. 23 msj. Mt. Clemens 75 msj.

Biles 76 yets sin all. 23 msj. Mt. Clemens 25 msj.

Chesterfield 10 yets sin all ton as Memphits 25 msj.

P. Since writing the above we have a dispatch stating that Marcamis Cl., gives -25 majority for the law.

Warks Co.—We have heard but little from the towns
It is Cov tyve? The County so far as heard from stands:
For Maine Law, Detroit. 286
For Maine Law, Nankin. 119
For Moine Law, Monguagon. 84
For Maine Law, Redford, about. 100
Against the Law, Springwells. 3 St. CLAIR Co - For the Maine Law is as far as heard

Port Huron.....445

Marshall, Tuesday, June 21, 1853.

Mr. Editor: Please correct report of result in this fown. The majority for the Liquor Law is 306. G. Woodbufff.

The Liquor Law —As we predicted, the Liquor Law has carried all before it. The majorities in Oskiand. Geneses Macomb. Lapser and Washtenaw indicate a sweeping majority for the Liquor Law. The popular soutiment for the abatinence principle is strong and general, and the people are determined to give it a trial.

## EUROPE.

BY THE NIAGARA'S MAILS. GREAT BRITAIN.

The Turkish Question-Sir Charles Wood's Indian Bill

— Napoleon Prospects in Spain.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribane:

LONDON, Friday, June 10, 1851.

The Turkish question continues to disturb people's minds; consols decline, French securities rise and fall with feverish fits, and diplomatists are busy throwing dust in the eyes of the public and doing the work of Rus sia and Austria, while they seem to oppose them. They have no fear of the increase of Russian power, they do not care for Turkey; but they must exert themselves to the European Democracy an opportunity to organize their forces upon favorable ground. The first step of the Diplotists was to secure the neutrality of Austria. But while Austria is declaiming against Russia, and the demands of Prince Menchikoff, even the correspondent of The London Times acknowledges that in Vienna the oxeneation of the Danubian Principalities by Russia is regarded as highly f-vorable to the interests of the centralized and new-feshioned Austrian Empire, because it would enable into Transiferaia. No doubt Austria revailas the ally of the Czar in the Oriential question, in spite of her protestations and her alleged friendship for the Saltan; but she must avoid any pretext which might justify the Turks in attacking the Russians in the flank by marching through Transylvania, and making open use of the European Democracy against Russian despotion. The next trick of Russia is not new, but has always proved successful. It has for many years been the policy of the Czar to get exaggeral edreports upon the power of Russia into the leading papers of Europe, and to deery that of his enemies. At the precent moment a pumphlet is preparing at Paris, to show the immense resources of Russia, and the formidable state of her army; the French writer—of course paid by the Russian Enbasty.—tries even to prove that Russia has an efficient navy and plenty of sailors! Extracts of this pamphlet will in a few weeks overflow all the European and American and precisy of salors. Extracts of this pain pate with in a few weeks overflow all the European and American papers. At the same time a Prussian officer at Berlin is publishing an account of the miserable state of the Turkish army, and even attempts to persuade the credulus that the Turks are had horsemen. The London Times luosthat the Turks are bad horsemen! The London Times—of course—already gives us extracts from this publication, which is got up just now for Russian purposes. YetGen. Lamori-live seems to have more confidence in the Turks than the Prussian officers; he has already officed his services to the Sultan in case of war. But this war, which for the moment seems to be inevitable, will take a quite different course from what is feared or expected. Negotiations are not yet entirely broken off however. St. Paresquers and Constanting lands.

the harrest in the Danubian provinces has not yet began As soon as the corn is in the baras, a revolution will break out in Servia, against Prince Alexander Karagoor break out in Servia, against Prince Alexander was a giewitsh, (the son of Black George's,) and, successful or defeated, this movement will be a pretext for the Russians to occupy the Principalities—of course not for Russian interests, nor with a hostile spirit toward the Sultan, but only in order to save Europe from anarchy and Socialism! We already know by heart those phrases which Russian Diplomacy never fails to proclaim. The e Russian Diplomacy never fails to proclaim. The will be a big talk about the wisdom and moderation the Czar; about his friendship for Turkey, about h Christian endeavors to protect the Greek Church, which Christian enceasors to protect the disease of the by-the-by, needs no protection, and is satisfied with the rule of the Sultan; and especially about the danger which has threatened order, society and family. It will be an not of self-sacrifice, of course, for Russia to occupy the Principalities. But, on the other hand, the English commercial interests cannot full to notice that these Principalities form one of their best markets [t] buy breadstuffs with English manufactured goods, which under the Turkish tariff pay only five per cent, import duty; they know that a permanent occupation of those duty: they know that a permanent occupation of those countries would extend to them the Russian prohibi tory tariff, and that, therefore, this market would be closed to English industry, by falling under Russian do n-ination. The Exchange takes this view, and The Times ination. The Exchange takes this view and the fact has been forced to avow that, after all, there are English interests to be protected in Turkey, though but a formight ago the same paper openly stated that the Oriental question affected only Austria and Germany, but not England, and succred at the German papers, which had expressed their hopes that England would do her date.

This question will shortly be brought before Parliament. Mr. Layard, the well-known traveler in Assyria, has given notice of a motion to that purport. He was appointed Secretary of Legation at Constantinuple, and went to the East. But Lord Stratford de Redeliffe is went to the East. But Lord Stratord de Redoulde is one of those men who cannot bear anybody in their vi-cinity who might get an insight into their diplomatic activity. He picked a quarrel with Mr. Layard in the same way as, ten years ago, he did with his then Secre-tary of Legation, the celebrated Urquiart; and Layard, disgusted, three up his appointment, and returned once

noire to England.

The most important feature of the Turkish question. is the unanimous declaration of the Greek Bishops, that they do not require, may, that they would deem permi-cious any protection offered by Russia, and the universal enthusiasm of the Turkish population in consequence of the warlike attitude assumed by the Sultan. A wa with Russia is not feared by the nation, on the contrary with Russia is not feared by the nation, on the contrary
they long for it, as the only means of getting rid of
increasing intrigues, and bullyings, and diplomate craft,
which undermine the power of Turkey. Prince Alexand r
of Servi is fully aware of the fate which awaits him, and
is preparing for the worst. His agents are buying
works in France and Belgium, and establishing a
cannon foundry. But his exided rival, Prince Michael
Milosh, now under the protection of Russia, has become
such an important man, that the rich banker of Vienna,
Baron Sim, is about to befroth his grand-daughter to
to him with an immense dowry, of course to be expended

to him with an immense dowry, of course to be expended in securing the sovereignty for the refugee of 1842. In Figure 1 to Everyment have believed in Figure 1 to England the great parliamentiary question of the day is that of the Government of India. Mr. Bright, the gifted Quaker, the greatest orator of England-Mr. Macaulay scarcely excepted—will probably raise himself by this question to a position similar to that of Cobbett during the Free Trade agitation. The Government have believed as resistant tion. similar to that of Cooperation. The Government have behaved very inconsistently and without genius in this matter. The alterations in the Chatter, to be prolonged for the next twenty years, the Charter, to be prolonged for the next twenty years, are neither essential nor beneficial,—yet the bull will pass without great amendments. It has one saving clause, namely, that Parliament is not excluded from the control of Indian affairs, but that any alteration may be made by Parliament at any time, in spite of the Charter. This possibility of reform is thought a great victory by the Liberals, and it will carry the bill, though objected to by everybody. The Directors of the East India Company are in a curious position: they must accept the Government bill as a lesser evil, though even this is uncalatable to them.

palatable to them.
In France, the Emperor remains the same psycholegical problems hat he has been. He is silent anxious to excite the hopes of every party, that of the Haste Boarse as well as that of the Socialists, and ready to betray either of them at any given opportunity. His coronation will probably take place on the 15th of Aug., the file of Napoleon. But he no longer hopes to be crowned by the Pope. Pio IX. has openly declared to the French Ambassador that he had had the intention to proceed to Paris, but that he was not allowed to follow the desire of Paris, but that he was not allowed to follow the desire of his heart, Austria and Russis having formally opposed it. He would therefore delegate the Archbishop of Rheims to be his proxy. But Napoleon-disdainfully rejected the delegation. He probably will crown himself with his own hand, in the way of his uncle. His last political move is one of much-questioned policy. He claims from Belgium fifty millions of francs as expenses for the Antwerp campaign, undertaken by France, under Louis Philippe. for the establishment of Belgian Independence. The claim is just, but Louis Philippe and France received it, though not by a treaty, at the time when the NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1853.

French Princess married King Leopold. It seems that Napoleon is eager to pick a quarrel with King Leopold, who has thrown himself under the protection of Russia and Austria, instead of suing for peace at Paris, as the Kings of Holland and Sardinia and the Swiss Republic have done. Spain, too, is not looked at favorably by the Emperor; her royal house is too much alliled with the Orleans family, not to be distiked by a Henaparte. A rising, therefore, would not be suppressed by French Intervention, and such a rising is not altogether impossible in Spain, where royalty has lost its diguity by the personal behaviour of the Queen-Mother and of the Queen.

The British Bule in India.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribure

LONDON, Friday, Jone 10, 1831.

Telegraphic dispatches from Vienna announce that
the pscific solution of the Turkish, Sardinian and Swiss

questions, is regarded there as a certainty.

Last night the debate on India was continued in the House of Commons, in the usual dull manner. Mr. Blackett charged the statements of Sir Charles Wood Blackett charged the statements of Sir Charles Wood and Sir J. Hogg with bearing the stamp of optimist falsehood. A lot of Ministerial and Directorial alvocates rebuked the charge as well as they could and the inevisable Mr. Hume summed up by calling on Ministers to withdraw their bill. Debate adjourned.

Hindostan is an Italy of Asiatic dimensions, the Himalayas for the Alps, the Plains of Bengul for the Plains of Lombardy, the Decean for the Appenines, and the Isle of Ceylon for the Island of Sicily. The same rich variety in the products of the soil, and the same dismemberment in the political configuration.

same dismemberment in the political configuration Just as Italy has, from time to time, been compressed Just as Italy has, from time to time, been compressed by the conqueror's sword into different national masses, so do we find Hindostan, when not under the pressure of the Mohammedan, or the Mogul, or the Briton, dissolved into as many independent and conflicting States as it numbered towns, or even villages. Yet, in a social point of view, Hindostan is not the Italy, but the Ireland of the East. And this strange combination of Italy and of Ireland, of a world of voluptuousness and of a world of woes, is anticipated in the ancient traditions of the religion of Hindostan. That religion is at once a religion of sensualist exuberance, and a religion of self-toturing ascetism; a religion of the Lingam and of the Juggernaut; the religion of the Monk, and of the Bayadere.

dere.

I share not the opinion of those who believe in a golden age of Hindostan, without recurring, however, like Sir Charles Wood, for the confirmation of my view, to the authority of Khuli-Khan. But take, for example, the times of Aurung Zebe: or the epoch, when the Morul appeared in the North, and the Portuguese in the South; or the age of Mohammedan invasion, and of the Heptarchy in Southern India: or, if you will, go still

the Heptarchy in Southern India: or, if you will, go still more back to antiquity, take the mythelogical chronology of the Brahman himself, who places the commencement of Indian misery in an epoch even more remote than the Christian creation of the world.

There cannot, however, remain any doubt but that the misery inflicted by the British on Hindostan is of an essentially different and infinitely more intensive kind than all Hindostan had to suffer before. I do not allule to European deportion planted upon Asiatic despotism. essentially different and infinitely more intensive kind than all Hindostan had to suffer before. I do not allude to European despotism, planted upon Asiatic despotism, by the British East India Company, forming a more monstrous combination than any of the divine monsters startling us in the Temple of Salsette. This is no distinctive feature of British Colonial rule, but only an imitation of the Dutch, and so much so that in order to characterise the working of the British East India Company, it is sufficient to literally repeat what Sir Stamford Paffles, the English Governor of Java, said of the old Dutch East India Company:

"The Dutch Company, actuated solely by the spirit of gain, and vaswing their subjects, with less regard or consideration than a West India planter formerly viewed a gaug upon his estate, because the latter had paid the purchase money of human property, which the other had not, employed all the existing machinery of despotism to squeeze from the people their utmost mite of contribution, the last dr gs of their labor, and thus aggravated the evits of a capticious and semi barbarous Government, by working it with all the practised iegennity of politicians, and all the monopolizing selfi-house of traders."

All the civil wars, invasions, revolutions, conquests, fsmines, strangely complex, rapid, and destructive as the successive action in Hindostan may appear, did not go deeper than its surface. England has broken down the entire framework of Indian society, without any symptoms of reconstitution yet appearing. This loss of his old world, with no gain of a new one, imparts a particular kind of melancholy to the present misery of the Hindoo, and separatics Hindostan, ruled by Britain, from

ticular kind of melancholy to the present misery of the Hindoo, and separates Hindostan, ruled by Britain, from all its ancient traditions, and from the whole of its past

times, but three departments of Government: that of Finance, or the plunder of the interior; that of War, or the plunder of the exterior; and, finally, the department of Public Works. Climate and territorial conditions, of Public Works. Climate and territorial conditions, especially the vast tracts of desert, extending from the Sabara, through Arabia, Persia, India, and Tartary, to the most elevated Asiatic highlands, constituted artificial irrigation by canals and waterworks the basis of Oriental agriculture. As in Egypt and India, inundations are used for fertilizing the soil in Mesapotamia, Persia, &c.; advantage is taken of a high level for feeding irrigative canals. This prime necessity of an economical and common use of water, which, in the Occident, drove private enterprise to voluntary association, as in Flanders and Italy, necessitated, in the Ocient where civilization was too low and the territorial extent too vast to call into life voluntary association, the interference of the centralizing power of Government. Hence an economical function devolved upon all Asiatic Governments the function of providing public works. Central Government, and immediately decaying with the ren and desert that were once brillian'ly cultivated, as Palmyra Petra, the ruins in Yemen, and large provinces of Egypt, Persia, and Hindostan: it also explains how a single war of devastation has been able to depopulate a country for centuries, and to strip it of all its

example ow, the British in East India accepted from their predecessors the department of finance and of war, but they have neglected entirely that of public works. Hence the deterioration of an agriculture which is not espable of being conducted on the British principle of free competition, of laisses fairs and laissess-aller. But in Asiatic empires we are quite accustomed to see agri-culture deteriorating under one government and reculture deteriorating under one government and re-viving again under some other government. There the harvests correspond to good or bad government, as they change in Europe with good or bad seasons. Thus the oppression and neglect of agriculture, bad as it is, could not be looked upon as the final blow dealt to Indian society by the British intruder, had it not been attended by a circumstance of quite different importance, a nov-city in the annals of the whole Asiatic world. However city in the annals of the whole Asiatic world. However changing the political aspect of India's past must appear, its social condition has remained unaltered since its remotest antiquity, until the first decennium of the 19th century. The hand-loom and the spinning-wheel, producing their regular myriads of spinners and weavers, were the pivots of the structure of that society. From immemorial times, Europe received the admirable textures of Indian labor, sending in return for them her precious metals, and furnishing thereby his material to the coldsmith that indispensable member of Indian ascithe goldsmith, that indispensable member of Indian soci-ty, whose love of finery is so great, that even the lowest class these who go about nearly naked, have commonly a pair of golden ear-rings and a gold ornament of some kind bung round their necks. Rings on the flagers and toes have also been common. Women as well as children frequently were massive bracelets and anklets of gold or silver, and statustics of divinities in gold and silver. yer were met with in the households. It was the British intruder who broke up the Indian hand-loam and destroyed the spinning-wheel. England begun with driving the Indian cottons from the European market; it then introduced twist into Hindostan, and in the end inunlated the very mother country of cotton with cottons. From 1818 to 1836 the export of twist from Great Britain to India rose in the proportion of 1 to 5,220. In 1-22 the expart of British muslims to India hardly amounted to 1,000,000 yards, while in 1537 it surpassed 64,000,000 of yards. But at the same time the population of Ducca decreased from 150,000 inhabitants to 20,000. This decline of Indian towns celebrated for their fabrics was by no means the worst consequence. British steam and science uprooted, over the whole surface of Hindostan, the union between agricultural and manufacturing industry. anufacturing industry.

These two circumstances—the Hindoo, on the one

ry, and agglomerated in small centers by the domestic mion of agricultural and manufacturing pursuits—these union of agricultural and manufacturing pursuits—these
two circumstances had brought about, since the remotest
times, a social system of particular features—the socalled villsor-system, which gave to each of these
small unions their independent organization and distinct
life. The peculiar character of this system may be
judged from the following description, contained in an
old official report of the British House of Commons on
Indian affairs.

Indian affairs:

A village, geographically considered, is a tract of country comprising some hundred or thousand acres of acable and waste lands; politically viewed tresembles a corporation or township. Its proper establishment of officers and servants consists of the following descriptions: The potail, or head inhabitant, who has generally the superintendence of the affairs of the village, settles the disputes of the inhabitants, attends to the police, and performs the duty of collecting the revenue within his village, a duty which his Indian affairs:

personal infinence and minute acquaintence with the situation and conferms of the people render him the best qualified for this chaege. The survance here is a counter of conferment of conferment of the people render him the best qualified for this chaege. The survance here is a contract of conferment of conferment of the conferment of

Bengal, or sweeping away both Hindeo spinner and weaver, dissolved these small semi-barbarian, semi-civ-ilized communities, by blowing up their economical basis, and thus produced the greatest, and to speak the truth, the only secular revolution ever heard of in Asia.

Now, sickening as it must be to human f-eling to witness those myriads of industrious partiarchal and isosled into their units, thrown into a sea of woes, and their

always been the solid foundation of Oriental despotism, that they restrained the haman mind within the smallest possible compass, making it the unresisting tool of superstition, enslaving it beneath traditional rules, depriving it of all gransleur and historical energies. We must not forget the barbarian egotism which, concentrating on some miserable patch of land, had quietly witnessed the rule of empires, the perpetration of unspeakable crucities, the massacre of the population of large towns, with no other consideration bestowed upon them than on natural events, itself the helpless view of any aggressor who deigned to notice it at all. We must not forget that this undignified, stagnatory, and vegetative life, that this passive sort of existence evoked on the other part, in contradictinction, wild, aimless, unbounded forces of destruction and rendered marger itself a religious rite in Hindostan. We must not forget that these little communities were contaminated by distinctions of caste and by slavery, that they subjugated man to external circumstances instead of elevating man the sovereign of circumstances, that they transformed a self-developing social state into never changing natural destiny, and thus brought about a brutalizing worship of nature, exhibiting its degradation in the fact that man, the sovereign of nature, fell down on his keeps in adoration of Kanuman, the monkey, and his knees in adoration of Kanuman, the menkey, and

Hindostan, was actuated only by the vilest interests, and was stupid in her manner of enforcing them. But that is not the question. The question is, can mankind fulfill its destiry without a fundamental revolution in the social state of Asia! If not, whatever may have been the crimes of England she was the unconscious tool of his tory in bringing about that ravaleties.

Then, whatever bitterness the spectacle of the crumb-ling of an ancient world may have for our personal feel-ings, we have the right, in point of history, to exclaim

TURKEY AND RUSSIA

From The London Times, June 10.

We announced yesterday two facts which had just come to air knowledge with reference to the state of affairs in the last—manely, that Count Nesselvote, the son of the Russian Chancester, had arrived in this country, and that a uses-nger had been despatched from St. Petersburgh to constantinople to address another autumous, which may now arrestly be termed an altimation to the Ports. Taking the cits as they reached us, they seemed to warrant a belief at negociations would be removed both at Constantinople did in London; but upon a closer examination of the turn of these ments. any desire for the everthrow of the Turkish Empire. If
this he all the fild over now on his way to Constantionle
has to say—or, rather, if this be the purport of the despatches which he carries—it leaves little room for negotiation there, and unless a sudden change has come ower the
liven, he will carry back the same answer which was
given on the 21st of May to a more dignified nersonage.

While these reasons appear to render the renewal of
effective negotiations at Constantinople less probable than
we had hoped, we cannot ascertain that the arrival of Count
Nesselrede in this country has added any material facility
to the solution of the difficulty. This gentleman was at-

Nesselveds in this country has added any material facility to the solution of the difficulty. Tols gentleman was attached to Prime Menchikoff's mission, and he has come here from Constantinode, having passed through Vienna and Paris. He is, we believe, the heaver to the several Russian missions of full particulars as to the manner in which he has events and the follows of the manner in which he was attached occurred. But not having been to St. Petersburg since that occurrence, he is grabably not acquainted with the latest views of the Russian Colsinet, and he is not specially accredited to the Government of this country. It is rather as an informant than as an emisery that he appears to have been detached from Prince Merchikoff's deplematic staff and ordered to visit the capitals of Western Europe.

It therefore, there he still any ground for an experiment of the form the superior, there he still any ground for the capitals of Western Europe.

It shee-fore, there be still any grounds for expecting that the pacific relations of Russia and the Ports can be immediately restored, they appear to its solely in the form which now even now by possibility, he given to the last demand of the Russian Court. It will be remembered the Prince Merchike fi began his embassy by the demand of a treaty, which was at most to be knot source, embracing, in a formal namer, the appointment of Greek Partiarchs, the protection of the Russo Greek Chorch in Turkey, and the activation of the Russo Greek Chorch in Turkey, and the activation of the Prench and English Ambassadors, about the 2th of April, this demand was abasedoned, and the matter was supposed to have been drooped as impracticable. On the 5th of May the proposal was renewed in the more modest form of a Sead, or convention, which, however, still had the form of a histeral contract. Lastly, on the eve of his departure, and indeed offered to accept the same species of concession in the shape of anote. This last proposal was certainly free from some of the grave objections which had been made to the contract, for a diplomatic engagement in the form of a mere declaration is susceptible of explanation, and even a departure from it is not to be regarded as a cause for war. But these technical distinctions have no longer much importance, for the conduct of Russia at this moment is a proof that she does not wait for a treaty or the violation of a freaty to threaten hostibities; and from the tone she has assumed, and the preparations she has made, it may be dembed whether there can be any effection by the wide in the form of a freaty to threaten hostibities; and from the tone she has assumed, and the preparations she has made, it may be dembed whether there can be any effection from the tone she has assumed and the form the constitution of the four other great Powers.

But she the effective maneral and the preparation and the four other great Powers.

But she this we feel tit incumbent on this country to consider the continge als of Western Europe.

If therefore, there he still any grounds for expecting that

ment in this country. In France, the form of the imperialist press has been discreet and moderate, for the Government are obviously reluctant to augment the alarm of war, which is already telling with disastrous consequences on the Frech money market. But here the maliquant joy caused by a the possibility of a rupture between the great Powers is allowed free vent, and events are announced with discreditable scultarion which no reflecting Englishman can regard otherwise than with deep regret. The fact that the conduct of the RussianGovernment has afforded an opportuality for the expression of such sentiments is the strongest proof we can have of its mischievous character. To use the expression applied to M. Thisrs by an eminent statestman on the Eastern question of 1840. Russia has this time sacrifieed "the great policy to the cmall." She has placed briself in the worst of all all-runtives between disappointment and crime; and she threatens to let lose upon the world the very calamities from which it was her beast to have preserved it. Against all such attempts it is the common interest of all the Powers of Europe to make a stand, and, whether the evil impulse come from the Past of Four that West the best hope on which the peace of the a stand, and, whether the evil impulse come from the Past or from the West, the best hope on which the peace of the

900 men. 11 frigates of 52 to 64 guns, 400 to 500 men.

quite clear that the Turks, in co-operation with either the Frinch or the English fleets in the Sea of Marmora or the Black Sea, could meet with success all the naval force Russia could bring there. If England and France were together in the Turkish waters the Force of Defence would be so unapproachable, that Russia would scarcely date to open an attack, and the peace would not be broken.—for harders do not break open a door when the house is surrounded by policemen. It should be remembered, however, that which proupt action night persons agreession on the Resphorus, yet any hostile force once in the Sea of Marmora unchallenged, and a few hours night action on the scape, the while Censtantinople is defended on the side of the Mediterranes by a strong range of forts, the defences on the side of the Black Sea are almost contemptible. Approached by ships, the city is comparatively invaluerable on the European side—whilst helpless on the other This, of course, tells all in favor of any fos salling down from Odessa before friendly reinforcements had had time to pass the forts from the other sea. The Buttch fleet under Admiral Dundus, though not including a large number of ships, is a very fine force, and, acting as it does under a popular commander, would be sure to do its daty, whatever that duty noight happen to be. We sincerely hope that our seamen will not have to come into collision with John Dobra (as the Russians are called by the English tars). Should tipe do so, the Czar will doubtless be doubly cautions before he again breaks freaties which England is beame by honor and interest to maintain.

The probabilities are that no shot will be fired this time near Constantioople, but while only threats are resorted to on the shores of the Black Sea, armies will be put in motion on the Prath. A Russian force may cross the fronter, and wallachia and Madavia be occupied—not conquered. Once in posee sion, the Autocrat may say in derision. "Turn me out if you can." What will Europe say then?

serier of the protectorate claimed by the Czer over the Christian millions of Turkey. It will be seen that Russia claims to rigulate the municipal in-titutions as well as secure the religious influence of Turkey.

BUUKERE, May 21.

claims to regulate the municipal in-stutions as well as secure the religious influence of Turkey.

At the moment of departure from Constantinople, the undersigned Ambassed of Hussis has beared that the Stabiline Ports associated its intention to proclaim a marantee for the exercise of the expiritual rights vested in the Clery of the Essatern Church, which is further dead doubtful the unintenance of the other privileges which that Church eliquy. What ver may be the motive of the greenianton, the undersigned is under the hecessity of informing his highness the Minister of Feerlan Alian, that adeclaration or any other set, which, although it may preserve the integrity of the purely spiritual rights of the orthodox Eastern Church, trade to invalidate the other rights privileges, and immunities accounted to her religion and clery from the broken and which they esply at the present nament, dual to considered by the Imperial Cabinet as an act of hearility to Russia and other they esply at the present nament, dual to considered by the Imperial Cabinet as an act of hearility to Russia and the five endress the present nament, dual to considered by the Imperial Cabinet as an act of hearility to Russia and to her religion. The macentaged beas, Sec.

(Signed)

His Highness Rasshid Pacha, Minister of Foreign Arlains.

According to this note, to give but one illustration, the Czar would deep the right of the Sultan to assimilate the edu instruction of the law throughout his dominions, carry the equality of Christian and Turk into the civil jurisition of the empire, and make the Osumins and Rayahs amenable to one tribunal, except on condition that such tribunal should have a Greek pricas for the president, as the Christian courts have now. It is uncereasive to remark, that Prince Menchinoff knew very well, when he presented the note, that the Porte was not about to be listened with the first privileges of the Greek and Schwenier acces of Turkey are of no account in the eyes of the Greek and Schwenier acces of Turkey are of no

The Coursier de Constantinople makes the following re-

The Courrier de Constantinople makes the following remarks on the rejected demands of Prince Menachikoff:

"We have no time to day to develope the peremptory reasons of political right which are opposed to the accept ance of such a demand. We will merely say that, in accept ance of such a demand. We will merely say that, in accept ance of such a demand. We will merely say that, in accepting to these pretensions, the Sultan would addinate into the hands of the Czur a part of his legitimate authority, he would create a state within a state; he would introduce an element of dissolution into his Empire, and he would open a door to marchy. Consequently, out of respect to his imperial dignity; out of respect to the charter of Gol. Hand, which guarrantees to all Ottoman subject, without distinction of religious creeds, liberty of consequence, life, pressy, fortune, and honor; out of respect to the treaty of 1841, signed by the five great powers in order to protest the independence and integrity of the Ottoms in Empire, the demands of Eussia could not but be rejected by his imperial majesty. Prince Menachikoff demand of to protest people already protected and who are too happy in the press clion they now enjoy to wish to change it.

We read in the same journal:

"The armaments continue with incre" and activity. Abbus P-sha, the Vicercy of Egypt, on he aring the reports of war, hastened to place at the disposal of the Porte 45,000 troops of meaning the protect of the Sutter of the content of the special stripts of the protect of the stripts of the Ctomans, and clearly shows the "pirit of the Mussulmen," On the other hand Mustapha Pasha, an Albanian, recently appointed Governor of Hargovine, has offered to furnish the Porte with a levy of 100,000 Albanians, and to march them on any point which the Government of the Suttan might point out. Render and season of the Ottoman Government at considerable body of troops. The following is the strength of the Mu

A correspondent writing from Berlin on the 6th remarks, as a sign of the resolution of the Czarto process in his headstrong course, herdless of the representations of other newers, that his ministers at the two principal courts of Vienns and Berlin declars, in answer to all inquiries that they are able to give no information about Russian movements in the East, having received no communications on the subject.

character.

Letters from Moldavia state that the Boyars in the Rassian interest are busily intriguing against Prince Gh ka, the Hospodar, who has of late shown more independence than agreeable to the Russian Charge d'Affairse, and in particular has refused to appoint a Russian Colonel to the Ministry of War. The Prince has declared in plain terms to the Russian agent that he will govern independently, and for the interests of the principality or not at all.

From Belgrade, it is reported that the Russian agent has refused to senction the ministry which has the conditione of Prince Alexander and the Senate. The Prince resesting, encouragement is given by the Russian agent to the atherents of his rival, Ohrenowitz, and a revolt is expected.

The Bulletin de Paris, which has in some quarters the reputation of being a semi-official organ of the French Government, has a long article on the rumor that a very large body of Russian trop a have reserved orders to advance toward the frontiers of Wallachia and Moldavia. The Bulletin de Paris says it will doolet the truth of this rumor until there shall be some positive information to confirm it, but proceeds to express its opinion as to the true. Whatever color should be given by the Russian Gevernment to the occupation of these principalities, whatever professions should be made by Russia on the subject, subsidy sequainted with the character of Russian deplemany, says The Bulletin can doubt that if Russia should on the present o cassion occupy the principalities it will be with the intention of keeping them as an important step toward future designs upon Turkey. "This occupation of the principalities, would be a manifest violation of the treaties of "Ackerman and Adrianople, and would be equivalent to a declaration of war against the Turkish Empire. The Bulletis, would in the case of the occupation of the principalities, which has a peace, would in the case of the occupation of the principalities, with the principalities, when he had better from that city, that the Divan

"the French and British fleets."

The Journal de Constantinuole confirms the report mentioned in the last letters from that city, that the Divan has resolved on ameliorating the position of all the Christians in the Turkish Empire, we hout distinction of sugh.

The Journal de Constantiscole confirms the report mustioned in the last letters from that city, that the Divan his resolved on amellorating the position of spile.

From The Louden Standard, June 2.

There is ten much researe to fear that the purse of Rarcepe is about to be interrupted. What at first sight might a peer a reason for doubting the probability of the calculation. We speak of the utter absence of any provocation seequate or undequate, given to the power that the returns were. Where a party can along any feasible cont, lained to the foundation of a quarrel, there may be togethed, upon removing the ground of comprisin, his heatility will crasse, but the aggressor who has an essentially will crasse, but the aggressor who has an essentially will crasse, but the aggressor who has an essentially according to the Last, but the obvious conclusion for the proceeding of the Cast, but the obvious conclusion from these circumstances with be found a winned by a retrespect of the last thirty years. We might, indeed go a century and more circumstances with be founde onlined by a retrespect of the last thirty years. We might, indeed go a century and more duck, and show that the uniform polley of the Cast, has been directed to the subjection of the Tarkish Empire to Reason with the two subjects of the Cast, has been directed to the subjection of the Tarkish Empire to Reason will be subjected by the operation of Russian intrigues. We but repeat to day what we practimed again and again twenty five years ago, namely, that Russia has been, since the position of the Starten of Starten of the foundary for the position, if possible; no mischief no great for her cannot with a position of the remain of the west of the repeace of 1815, the disturbing power in the West of Europe. No disorder or disastication has been too mean to be featered by her agents into realthin and revolution, if possible; no mischief too great for her cannot with a subject of the third, again twenty five years ago, namely, that Russian herbanes of the W and that, as she could have no interest in molesting our peace, but to have her own hands free for the seizure of the Ot

and that, as she could have nothisreal in moissing our peace, but to have her own hands free for the seizure of the Ottoman empire, that has been the one object of which for a moment she never lost sight. It may be thought the present crisis is not favorable to the Russian enterprise, and we rejoice in the belief that it is not; but does the future promise an opportunity more favorable? For the moment the Government of the United Kingdom, exctanly not the least powerful of the protectors of the Turkish on pire, is in the hands of one who has long supported Russia—Lord Aberdeen, the political protect of Princeas Lieven; a feet which may explain the ingering of the British diest at Malta, when it ought to be at Salamis. Then the eachern shore of the Mediterranean is, if we may use the phrase, becoming rapidly more and more Europeas—European in intelligence, erts and manners, and therefore less likely to leave an easy path to confuses for the northern invadors. Western Europe is sick of divisions, and 'now or never' Russia must make her attempt, if it'ls ever to be made; therefore, there is too much reason to fear that it will be made ases.

made now.

The following letter, dated Constantinople, May 26, ap-

The following letter, dated Constantinople, May 26, appears in the Independence Belge:

"While I am writing, M. d'Oxeroff and the other Secretaries and ottoches of the Russian Embassy, left behind by Prince Membikoff, are embarking on board a Russian steamer, which is to convey them to Odessa. Bat, as I already have informed you, the commercial chancery does not move till further orders; and; doubless in the expectation of some ulcrior diplomatic communication, one of the Secretaries of Legation. M. Balabine remains attached to the Commercial Chancery. Two Russian was steamers in port have received orders to keep up their steam day and right, so as to be able to take away the members of the Chancery at a moment's notice, as also all Russian subjects at Constantinople. This measure has created a sensation, and made persons believe that we are on the eve of hostilities. Although war appears imminent, I should not be surprised if it was avoided—especially it as reported. Reschid Pacha, is exerting binnell to prevent it. In this case, the arbitration of a neutral soversign would be resorted to, and the concessions which it is proposed to make to the Christians might be concidered as the result of Prince Menchikoff's mission, and Russia declare herself satisfied. The Russian officials do not however, think that the matter can be so easily arranged, and they appeak as if convinced that some great blow will be struck. The Porte fears it, and is making preparations on all sides. General Dembroski has tendered an offer of his services, which has not yet been socepted. On Saturday last the French Ambass ador, the Prassian Euvoy, and the Austrian Charged Affaires, met in conference at the British Embassy, to deliberate on different questions addressed to them by the Perte on the subject of their instructions. Lord Redelifie proposed to undertake a collective reply, this proposition was rejected; and it was agreed that an identical reply, to be drawn up by M. de Lacour, should be transmutted to the Porte by the first drago

The Débats publishes the following statements respecting recent occurrences at Constantinople:

"The following, according to our correspondents, are the circumstances which produced the last ministerial crisis at Constantinople, and brought back Reschild Pacha to power. On the 12th ulti, the old Conneil of Ministers had resolved to reply to the dispatch in which Prince Menchikoff acknowledged in anything but concilistory terms the reception of the note of the Divan, dated on the 10th, which, as is well known, rejected the draft of the treaty presented on the 5th by the Russian Ambassador. This new reply of the Turkish Government was to be handed to the Prince in a conference to which he had been officially invited through Nourredin Rey, dragoman of the Divan, and at which was to be present the Grand Visier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Seraskier or Minister of War, and Arif Effendi, the representative of the Utems. Prince Menchisoff accepted the appointment for the following day, at the Palace of the Grand Vizier, at the hour fixed on, the Ministers, who were assembled at Kouron Tchesme, the residence of the Grand Vizier, had the anneyance of seeing the steam frigate of the Prince, bearing the Ambessador aleg at her mast-bead, dash past the windows of the palace, when they expected to see her stop, and proceed to Bacchiok. Tasch, the palace of the Sultan, as though the Russian Ambassador had forgotton the appointment made on the prince day, and paid no attention to the remark mada to vivus day, and paid no attention to the remark mada to

The Débats publishes the following statements resport-